

Notwithstanding the many reports of the fall of Atlanta that have prevailed for several days, there is no official confirmation of such a state of things. The Atlanta Appeal of the 20th says "that the work of emptying the city of moneys goes quietly on, and that when the Yankees enter they will find nothing but empty houses and bare walls to greet them."

Thornton, the rebel leader in Northwestern Missouri, has captured Plattsburgh and Marlin, and, in last accounts was moving northward, with the intention, it was supposed, of striking the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. His force numbered about 2,000, and was being rapidly increased by accessions from the people on his route. A body of rebels is threatening Fort Scott. It is believed that there are 5,000 of Price's men in Missouri.

Horatio Greeley, in an editorial in the N. Y. Tribune relative to his conference with the Confederate agents at Niagara Falls, states that, though the movement for peace "has had no immediate success," "the pacification of our country is neither so difficult nor so distant as seems to generally supposed."

General Johnston has been succeeded by Gen. Hood in command at Atlanta.

Some details of a very important movement under General Roseau, will be found in the appropriate column.

We have news of a capture of 4,000 rebels by fighting Joe Hooker.

It is believed that a battle was fought yesterday between Hunter and the rebel raiders trying to escape.

The people in some of the counties in Maryland are expecting another raid, and are panic stricken in consequence. They had better arm themselves to prevent it.

A letter from Gov. Seymour gives as the ruling of the War Department, that 100 day men are subject to the draft, but their services will be credited them.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—A great Union meeting in behalf of the Commission will be held in Lappin's Hall, Sabbath (to-morrow) evening. Rev. D. E. Hulman, of Marengo, a delegate of the Commission just returned from the army of the Potomac, Rev. G. S. F. Savage, of Chicago, and B. F. Jacobs, Secretary of the Commission, will address the meeting. Let all come.

Rev. D. E. Hulman will also speak in the morning at the Baptist Church, and Rev. G. F. S. Savage in the Congregationalist Church, on the great work of God in our army, through the instrumentality of the Commission.

HEARD FROM.—H. K. Whiton, Esq., has received a letter from Mr. Lumley Ingledew, dated at Macon, Ga. States that himself and Mr. W. A. Barton, of this city, were captured with 150 others, at Kingston, and taken to Macon.

The knowledge of their captivity will relieve the fears of the friends of these gentlemen, as rumors had prevailed that they had been murdered.

Tur. Richmond Examiner of the 10th says: It was rumored in department circles yesterday, that Secretary Sodden, of the War Department, was about to assume the portfolio of the Treasury, while vacant by the retirement of Mr. Memminger; and that Ex-Gov. John Letcher was to assume the functions of Secretary of War.

At the session of the Madison common council on Tuesday a resolution was offered appointing a special committee to provide means for filling the quota of that city under the President's million call. By a vote of six to three the resolution was referred to the committee on health.

The Twenty-first Illinois regiment, which stopped at the Exchange Barracks, Nashville, en route home, has not only achieved greatness, but has had greatness "thrust upon it," from the fact that Gen. Grant was its first Colonel, and so history will record the honorable association.

A LETTER in the Philadelphia Press from Grant's army, on the 12th, says the Weldon road is again in running order. He adds: "This will be a surprise to the North, which has been led to suppose that this road has been effectively destroyed, or at least to such a degree as to render it useless for some time to come."—*American Messenger.*

The News appears to be the only paper in this State which supports Fremont. We had hoped that Fremont would never descend low enough to tempt such support but time works some strange changes. The News disclaims all mercenary motive for its preferences, and its well-known character for truthfulness; (and) honest (it) will not permit us to doubt its state of mind. There is, however, a strange dissimilarity between its abuse of the Pathfinder in 1861 and its laudations of him in 1864. We wish their joy in their new resolution.—*Daily Life.*

THE RESIDENCE of Gov. Bradford, burned by the rebels, was worth about \$20,000. All the furniture was removed to a place of safety by order of rebel officers, who stated that their object was to retaliate for the destruction of G. W. Letcher's private residence at Lexington, Virginia.

According to the New York News, the rebels, in their late raid into Maryland, "obtained several thousand recruits." According to this, the prospect of the Democrats carrying Maryland at the next election is diminished just in proportion.

The Richmond Examiner says: "Every cavalry-man who rides into Richmond bears evidence of plenty of feed and forage where he comes from in the shape of a sheaf of oats or wheat tied up behind his crupper." The cavalry are a "foraging race."

The Chicago newsboys are getting rich fast. Since the late increase in the price of the dailies, they buy them for three cents apiece and sell them for ten cents.

ON DUE.—That J. H. Knowlton, Esq., intends to come back to this city with his family to reside.

A CARGO of rum was entered at the custom house in Boston, Friday, the invoice value of which was \$4,322, and the duty upon it amounted to \$4,303 in gold.

Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 8.

JANESVILLE, WIS., SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1864.

NUMBER 124.

LOCAL MATTERS.

RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

ARRIVE. DEPART.
From Chicago.... 2:03 P.M. Going South.... 12:35 A.M.
" " " " " 12:50 A.M. " " " " 1:15 P.M.
" " " " " 2:00 A.M. " " " " 2:00 P.M.
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MIL. & PLATEAU DU CHIEN.

ARRIVE. DEPART.
From Milwaukee.... 2:05 P.M. For P. D. O. 1:10 P.M.
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Saturday, July 23, 1862.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.
For Vice-President,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.
ELECTORS AT LARGE.
W. W. FIELD. H. L. BLOOD.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1st—**GEO. O. NORTHRUP.**
2nd—**JONATHAN BOWMAN.**
3rd—**ALLEN WORDEN.**
4th—**HARVEY J. TURNER.**
5th—**W. J. BELITZ.**
6th—**A. S. McDILL.**

Concerning the New Call.

Now that the commutation clause of the conscription law has been repealed, and a new call for 500,000 more men has just been issued, the indifference with which many individuals looked upon the draft has been shaken off, and all classes seem to have a more realizing sense of their responsibility than was ever experienced by them before. It is not surprising, therefore, that the chief topic of conversation everywhere and among all classes should be concerning the new call, and the impending draft. And in discussing these questions that so deeply affect every one of us, it will not be strange if selfishness sometimes gets the start of patriotism, and in our anxiety to escape the inexorable wheel of the Provost Marshall, or to avoid having our property taxed to pay pounies, we forget our sacred duties to a country that now lies bleeding at every pore, and try to shift the duty of patriots to other shoulders. Each one is too apt to look at the matter from his own particular stand point, and is amazed that his neighbor does not see these questions in precisely the same light that he does. The poor man, subject to draft, whose wife and little ones are dependent upon his daily toil for their daily bread, and who would be left pretty much to the tender mercies of a heartless public if he is drafted, cries out vehemently against the sordid and niggardly selfishness of Old Patent leather who objects to having his abundant means taxed for counties, in order that poor men like himself may be suffered to remain at home to care for their dependent families. It is the rich man and the property holders of this nation, he asserts, that are more interested in the success of our armies and in crushing out this rebellion than any one else. Why should he be dragged away from the endearments and comforts of his little home, all he has, and forced up that red pathway which leads to the cannon's mouth against his will and for the protection of the rich men who stay at home and take their ease?

The man of wealth retorts by pointing to the immense burden of taxation that has already been laid upon him by his town, state and nation for the purpose of furnishing the sinews of war, and declares that his business and his property has been heavily mortgaged for the next fifty years for the payment of the debt already incurred and to be incurred in our efforts to preserve the integrity of the nation. Looking at it from his stand point, he sees himself actually taxed first and last, to an amount, if paid at once, sufficient to put into the field a dozen substitutes. And so the war of words goes on ad libitum.

In every town where a desire exists to fill the quota, there will be much debate as to the best manner of raising the men, whether by taxation upon the property, or by depending upon the liberality of private individuals; and both will have their earnest advocates. And in the majority of instances the real motive that *ought* to astound all of us in this matter will be lost sight of—which is not to fill the quota and avoid the draft so much as to furnish soldiers to help our brave boys already under arms to give the finishing blow to the terrible rebellion. Grant's great and only need to day is men. If he had one hundred thousand more men, he would now such a swath through the rebellious states that he would leave nothing to be done but a little gleaning in order to end the war. And the plan to raise men the most speedily is the best plan. Any method that can be invented will fill with more or less severity upon some body. The time for making sacrifices for the good of the nation, has come. There never was a better time for men to dive themselves of sordid and selfish considerations than the present. Next to the claims of the Supreme Being upon every human soul, is the claim of one's country. The true patriot will not only give his time, his property, his all, but he will cheerfully lay down his life itself when his country's salvation demands it. The ranks of our fellow countrymen are dying every month that the Republic may live. Thousands more are wasting away in hospitals from wounds gladly received for liberty's sake. Thousands of others are starving in loathsome southern dungeons, but every message they send us North, is "God save the Republic." This is no time to boggle about the spending of a dollar in support of armies raised or to be raised. When the day of trial came our fathers faltered not but promptly pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. We are no better than they, and if we are not willing to make sacrifices to perpetuate the liberties which they bequeathed to us, then we are bastards and not sons.

Meanness has many phases, but in none does it look so contemptible and loathsome as when it plods on the side of selfishness against one's duty to his country in time of war. The man whose physical stamium fits him for the ranks and who shirks his responsibility now, and the man whose wealth enables him to confer lasting blessings upon his country by its

use, but who refuses, are neither of them likely to be held up in the future for the admiration of those who worship heroes. The highest considerations of duty and patriotism ought to lead us to inquire how much we can do to benefit our country, rather than how little. These are times that try men's tempers as well as their souls. It is the crisis hour with the Republic. If we fail now the sun of liberty sets forever. All classes and condition of men have something to do and some sacrifices to make to avert the calamities that now threaten us.

Copperhead Criticism.

Editors Gazette.—It has been one of the planks in the platform of the Unconditional Union party that a spirit of undue criticism with regard to the Administration in these times of national peril should be restrained. It does not declare that every act adopted, or every line of policy pursued by the Government should meet with a blind adherence by the people, but that in their endeavors to quell this rebellion, our rulers should receive the assistance of every person; and if objections are found with the conduct of the war, they should be stated with honesty and candor, and remedies suggested for these supposed errors. Nothing should be said from which our enemies could extract aid or comfort; not a sentence written which would lead them to suppose that we are to waiver in our firm support of our country and its Government. If those in whose hands we have entrusted the direction of our national affairs do not follow the course which many seem to think would be more politic, party malice and vituperative abuse are not the means to change and improve the policy which is pursued.

In consequence of this unrelenting fault-finding—from which no good can possibly result—and persistent effort to increase the opposition to the Administration, dissensions are created among those whom patriotism should unite; their power and animus are diverted from the necessary object of subduing the rebellion to participation in the heated political strife; and their zeal for sustaining the Government is supplanted by their ardor to win their political battles.

On the other hand, the copperheads, under the lead of their malignant press and slavery-shrinking orators, maintain their "inalienable right" to censure the Administration for every never-so-slight departure from a rigid pro-slavery policy. They maintain that a state of war—either intestine or foreign—makes no difference; that the responsibilities and burdens of an onerous position are not to be considered; and that the same liberty and right now exist to vilify, condemn and misrepresent those who are using their best endeavors to conduct our country through the present critical ordeal, as they formerly possessed in the "hateyon days of peace" to slander those who spoke nobly for the freedom of the human race.

It is this class which glories in calling itself the Democratic party. As within a few years it has deserted almost all of those peculiar features by which it was once distinguished from other parties, so it would be but natural to suppose that on this cardinal point their present position would not conform to their former. The records show that the status of the Democratic party a few years ago was very different from its status now concerning this principle. One of the resolutions which were passed in the National Democratic Convention in 1848, when Lewis Cass was nominated for President, was reiterated in their next Convention in 1862 in these words.

Resolved, That the war with Mexico, upon all patriotic and the law of nations, was a just and necessary war on our part, in which no American citizen should have shown himself opposed to his country, and neither morally nor physically, by word or deed, given aid or comfort to the enemy. Here we find the representative of the great democratic party, condemning the same privilege which they now maintain. Fifteen years ago, when our pride and honor were not at stake, when no sacrifices were necessary to preserve our country, when the object was conquest and not self-protection, and when no danger threatened our beloved nation—it was then that a democratic convention declared it wrong for an American citizen to say aught to weaken the administration, and thus give "aid and comfort" to the enemy. But now all is changed. Our country lies bleeding at every pore. Its loyal citizens, led by rulers whom we elected for their honesty and good sense, are exerting every energy to bring law and order out of chaos, and supplant violence by peace, to overthrow treason and re-convert the Union. Instead of sustaining the administration in accomplishing these objects, these northern friends of rebellion stand back and spread dissensions among the people. When harmony is needed, they produce discord. When the integrity of the country is endangered and united action on the part of its supporters is necessary to preserve it, they spend their energies in maligning the government, in destroying the confidence reposed in it, and weakening its efforts to overcome organized treason.

AMERICA ABROAD.—The excitement in French military and naval circles concerning American ships and guns, has been on the increase ever since the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama* fight. A commission of French officers recently visited the *Kearsarge* and were permitted to inspect her thoroughly. After examining the gun, and listening to the explanations of the Executive officer of the *Kearsarge*, one of them exclaimed, "We haven't a gun in the French navy worth a rush." On further examination they were "astonished, and subsequently their "astonishment bordered on incredulity." It seems that this comparison, like that between the *Monitor* and *Monitor*, is going to create in Europe a second revolution in naval warfare.

IMPORTANT ORDER RESPECTING SUBSTANCES.—Capt. Bean, Provost Marshal for this district, received yesterday an order from Gen. Fry, directing him to accept colored men as substitutes. He was also authorized to except persons enrolled in this district, upon the presentation of the certificate of any Board of Enrollment in this State, that they had furnished substitutes in such districts.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

MUSIC!—Miss Margaret R. West, teacher of the

PIANO FORTÉ & MELODEON.

Residence at Mr. J. H. Ball's, corner Franklin and Hobart streets.

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Janesville Daily Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

Electors at Large.
W. W. FIELD. — **H. L. BLOOD.**
District Electors.
1st—**C. N. NORTHRUP.**
2nd—**JONATHAN BOWMAN.**
3rd—**HARVEY J. TURNER.**
4th—**W. J. BELITZ.**
5th—**A. S. M'DILL.**

Concerning the New Call.

Now that the commutation clause of the conscription law has been repealed, and a new call for 500,000 more men has just been issued, the indifference with which many individuals looked upon the draft has been shaken off, and all classes seem to have a more realizing sense of their responsibility than was ever experienced by them before. It is not surprising, therefore, that the chief topic of conversation everywhere and among all classes should be concerning the new call, and the impending draft. And in discussing these questions that so deeply affect every one of us, it will not be strange if selfishness sometimes gets the start of patriotism, and in our anxiety to escape the inexorable wheel of the Provost Marshal, or to avoid having our property taxed to pay pounties, we forget our sacred duty to a country that now lies bleeding at every pore, and try to shift the duty of patriots to other shoulders. Each one is too apt to look at the matter from his own particular stand point, and is unawares that his neighbor does not see these questions in precisely the same light that he does. The poor man, subject to draft, whose wife and little ones are dependent upon his daily toil for their daily bread, and who would be left pretty much to the tender mercies of a heartless public if he is drafted, cries out vehemently against the sordid and niggardly selfishness of Old Patent leather who objects to having his abundant means taxed for bounties, in order that poor men like himself may be suffered to remain at home to care for their dependent families. It is the rich man and the property holders of this nation, he asserts, that are more interested in the success of our armies and in crushing out this rebellion than any one else. Why should he be dragged away from the endearments and comforts of his little home, all he has, and forced up the red pathway which leads to the cannon's mouth against his will and for the protection of the rich men who stay at home and take their ease?

The man of wealth retorts by pointing to the immense burden of taxation that has already been laid upon him by his town, state and nation for the purpose of furnishing the sinews of war, and decries that his business and his property has been heavily mortgaged for the next fifty years for the payment of the debt already incurred and to be incurred in our efforts to preserve the integrity of the nation. Looking at it from his stand point, he sees himself actually taxed first and last, to an amount, if paid at once, sufficient to put into the field a dozen substitutes. And so the war of words goes on ad libitum.

In every town where a desire exists to fill the quota, there will be much debate as to the best manner of raising the men, whether by taxation upon the property, or by depending upon the liberality of private individuals; and both will have their earnest advocates. And in the majority of instances the real motive that *ought* to actuate all of us in this matter will be lost sight of—which is not to fill the quota and avoid the draft so much as to furnish soldiers to help our brave boys already under fire to give the finishing blow to the terrible rebellion. Grant's great and only need to-day is, if he had one hundred thousand more men, he would move such a swath through the rebellious states that he would leave nothing to be done but a little cleaning in order to end the war. And the best plan, any method that can be invented will fall with more or less severity upon some body. The time for making sacrifices for the good of the nation, has come. There never was a better time for men to divest themselves of sordid and selfish considerations than the present. Next to the claims of the Supreme Being upon every human soul, is the claim of one's country. The true patriot will not only give his time, his property, his all, but he will cheerfully lay down his life itself when his country's salvation demands it. Thousands of our fellow countrymen are dying every month that the Republic may live. Thousands more are wasting away in hospitals from wounds gladly received for liberty's sake. Thousands of others are starving in loathsome southern dungeons, but every message they send us North, is "God save the Republic." This is no time to boggle about the spending of a dollar in support of armies raised or to be raised. When the day of trial came our fathers faltered not but promptly pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. We are no better than they, and if we are not willing to make sacrifices to perpetuate the liberties which they bequeathed to us, then we are basards and not sons.

Meanness has many phases, but in none does it look so contemptible and loathsome as when it contends on the side of selfishness against one's duty to his country in time of war. The man whose physical stamina fits him for the ranks and who shuns his responsibility now, and the man whose wealth enables him to confer lasting blessings upon his country by its

use, but who refuses, are neither of them likely to be held up in the future for the admiration of those who worship heroes. The highest considerations of duty and patriotism ought to lead us to inquire how much we can do to benefit our country, rather than how little. These are times that try men's tempers as well as their souls. It is the crisis hour with the Republic. If we fail now the sun of liberty sets forever. All classes and condition of men have something to do and some sacrifice to make to avert the calamity that now threatens us.

Copperhead Criticism.

Editor's Gazette.—It has been one of the planks in the platform of the Unconditional Union party that a spirit of undue criticism with regard to the Administration in these times of national peril should be restrained. It does not declare that every act adopted, or every line of policy pursued by the Government should meet with a blind adherence by the people, but that in their endeavors to quell this rebellion, our rulers should receive the assistance of every person; and if objections are found with the conduct of the war, they should be stated with honesty and candor, and remedies suggested for these supposed errors. Nothing should be said from which our enemies could extract aid or comfort; nor a sentence written which would lead them to suppose that we are to waver in our firm support of our country and its Government. If those in whose hands we have entrusted the direction of our national affairs do not follow the course which many seem to think would be more politic, party malice and vituperative abuse are not the means to change and improve the policy which is pursued.

In consequence of this unmitting fault-finding—from which no good can possibly result—and persistent effort to increase the opposition to the Administration, dissensions are created among those whom true patriotism should unite; their power and animus are diverted from the necessary object of subduing the rebellion to participation in the heated political strife; and their zeal for sustaining the Government is supplanted by their ardor to win their political battles.

On the other hand, the copperheads, under the lead of their malignant press and slavery-shrinking orators, maintain their "inalienable right" to censure the Administration for every never-so-slight departure from a rigid pro-slavery policy. They maintain that a state of war—either intestine or foreign—makes no difference; that the responsibilities and burdens of an onerous position are not to be considered; and that the same liberty and right now exist to vilify, condemn and misrepresent those who are using their best endeavors to conduct our country through the present critical ordeal, as they formerly possessed in the "haleyon days of peace" to slander those who spoke nobly for the freedom of the human race.

It is this class which glories in calling itself the Democratic party. As within a few years it has deserted almost all of those peculiar features by which it was once distinguished from other parties, so it would be but natural to suppose that on this cardinal point their present position would not conform to their former. The records show that the status of the Democratic party a few years ago was very different from its status now concerning this principle. One of the resolutions which were passed in the National Democratic Convention in 1848, when Lewis Cass was nominated for President, was reiterated in their next Convention in 1862 in these words.

Resolved, That the war with Mexico, upon all patriotic and the law of nations was a just and necessary war on our part, in which no American citizen should have shown himself opposed to his country, and neither morally nor physically, by word or deed, give aid or comfort to the enemy.

Here we find the representative of the great democratic party, condemning the same privilege which they now maintain. Fifteen years ago, when our pride and honor were not at stake, when no sacrifices were necessary to preserve our country, when the object was conquest and not self-protection, and when no danger threatened our beloved nation—it was then that a democratic convention declared it wrong for an American citizen to say aught to weaken the administration, and thus give "aid and comfort" to the enemy. But now all is changed. Our country lies bleeding at every pore. Its loyal citizens, led by rulers whom we elected for their honesty and good sense, are exerting every energy to bring law and order out of chaos, and supplant violence by peace, to overthrow treason and re-constitute the Union. Instead of sustaining the administration in accomplishing these objects, those northern friends of rebellion stand back and spread dissensions among the people. When harmony is needed, they produce discord. When the integrity of the country is endangered and united action on the part of its supporters is necessary to preserve it, they spend their energies in maligning the government, in destroying the confidence reposed in it and weakening its efforts to overcome organized treason.

Union, July 22, 1864.

Participating Insurance.

The insured receive back seventy five per cent of the net profits. The Security Insurance Company, of New York, now have a paid up cash capital of one million dollars, being the largest capital of any participating company in the country, in addition to this they have a cash surplus of three hundred thousand dollars. This company divided last year to policy holders a larger per cent than any of the other participating companies, and stands among the heaviest and soundest institutions in New York. They will insure merchandise, buildings and other insurable property. E. L. Dimock is the agent for Janesville and vicinity. July 23, 1864.

IMPORTANT ORDER RESPECTING SUBSTITUTES.—Captain Bean, Provost Marshal for this district, received yesterday an order from Gen. Fry, directing him to accept colored men as substitutes. It was also authorized to exempt persons enrolled in this district, upon the presentation of the certificate of any Board of Enrollment in this State, that they had furnished substitutes in such districts.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

MUSIC!

Miss Margaret L. West, teacher of the PIANO FORTE & MELODEON.

Residence at Mr. J. H. Hale's, corner Franklin and Union Streets.

PICTURES.—Go to Clark's if you want good pictures.

MOVEMENT DR. HALE has removed his Throat and Lungs Institute to Meyer House Block, over C. W. Dimock's Drugstore.

July 23, 1864.

An Affecting Incident.

From the Detroit Tribune.

Our worthy State Military Agent at Nashville, L. B. Willard, Esq., in a recent letter to his wife in this city, relates the following affecting incident. He says:

"Last evening, as I was passing by the Post-Hospital, my attention was arrested by the singing, in a rather loud tone, of 'Rally Round the Flag Boys,' by the patients inside. While listening to the beautiful music of that popular song, I observed to a nurse standing in the doorway, that the person singing must be in a very sorry mood and could not be very sick. You are mistaken, sir," said he, "the poor fellow engaged in singing that good old song is now grappled with death—he is even dying all day. I am his nurse," he continued, and the scene so affected me that I was obliged to leave the room. He is just about breathing his last." I stepped into the ward, and true enough the brave man was near his end. His eyes were already fixed in death. He was struggling with all his remaining strength against the grim monster, while at the same time there gushed forth from his patriotic soul incoherently the words, 'Rally round the flag, boys,' which had so often cheered him through his weary march, and braced him up when entering the field of blood, in defense of his country. Finally he sank away into his death slumber and joined his Maker's command that is marching onward to that far-off better land.

The last audible sound that escaped his lips was really *boys*, rally once again! As his eyes were closing some dozen of his comrades joined in a solemn yet beautiful hymn, appropriate to the occasion. Take it altogether this was one of the most affecting scenes I have ever witnessed in a hospital. It drew tears copiously from nearly every eye. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Special Notices.

REMOVAL.

Dr. M. B. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson & Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in and department of dentistry.

—
NERVOUS DISEASES.

AND PHYSICAL DEDDITY, arising from specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HODGKIN, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. 34841

—
HOW TO CLEAR THE HOUSE OF FLIES.

Use Dutcher's Celebrated LIGHTNING FLY KILLER, a neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

—
COLOGNE HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in much universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and excellent in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

—
HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

This is the most delightful and exhilarating article ever discovered. It changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a porous, satiny texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth and the dazzling appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples, and blemishes from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Recommended by Acrobats and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

—
S. J. COCO-X-DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours. They strengthen the system and enliven the mind. They prevent rheumatism and intermittent fever. They purify the breath and health of the stomach. They cure Diarrhoea and Constipation.

They cure Diarrhoea and Constipation.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak strong, and are exalted nature's greatest restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Root, the celebrated Calycava Root, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. J. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, New York.

—
LYON'S KATHARION.

Iron's KATHARION—Katharion is from the Greek word "Katharos" or "Katharion," signifying to cleanse, rejuvinate, and restore. This article is what nature supplies. For preserving, restoring, and beautifying the human hair, it is the most remarkable preparation in the world. It is again owned and put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill, and attention which gave it a sale of over one million bottles per annum.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.

It eradicates scur & dandruff.

It keeps the hair cool and clean.

It makes the hair rich, not dry.

It prevents the hair from falling off and turning gray.

It restores hair upon bald heads.

Any lady or gentleman who values a beautiful head of hair should use Lyon's Katharion. It is known and used throughout the civilized world. Sold by all respectable dealers. DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., proprietors, New York.

—
WANTS, Sales, Bents, &c.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A first rate two-celled CARRIAGE, nearly new, suitable for one or two horses. Also a single harness.

M. C. SMITH.

—
ESTRAY.—Come into my premises on or about the 3d of July, a yearling LIPSTICK, colored red and white, which the owner can have by paying charges and taking her away.

W. M. MACDONALD.

—
MY HEALTH HAVING FAILED!

For that I am unable to attend to business, I now offer my stock and fixtures in the confederate business at a bargain. For particulars inquire of me at my residence, next door to E. B. Barnes' Drugstore.

S. W. SPENCER.

—
FOR SALE OR RENT.—A nice Cottage house, nearly new and pleasantly located.

my 23rd ALEX. A. GRIFFIN.

—
WANTED.—A Lady who is an efficient teacher of Music, and singing.

Any young woman employed in this trade.

W. D. STEVENS.

—
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, for the sale of Real Estate, Stock, Merchandise, &c.

—
FOR SALE OR RENT.—A small Farm, 2½ miles east of the city. For particulars inquire at the hardware store formerly occupied by H. L. Smith.

—
METALIC BURIAL CASES.

Having established himself in the above named business, which is a branch of the American Home, I now offer my services to any who will give me the opportunity who will call and examine his stock, as I am sure to give entire satisfaction to the most fastidious both in regard to price, quality and beauty of the case, which can not be obtained elsewhere.

Also, I offer to make any case I can only upon special order.

—
CLOTHES, TENTS, Sacks, Mattocks, Singing Cane and Stick, Extinctor, Blowing Horn, and Black Walnut Bureau.

—
CLOTHES, TENTS, Sacks, Mattocks, etc., not only able but determined to sell his immense stock of furniture for the next 60 days.

—
ADHERE TO OLD PRICES.

N. SWACER,

Manufacturer of

Furniture and Cabinet Ware,

—
CIRCULARS, SAQUES, &c.

all of which have been gotten up with acknowledged good taste, and which are certain to please even

the most fastidious.

—
CLOTHING CLOTHES!

all of which are to be had at a full supply of

extensive stock.

—
ORNAMENTS AND TRIMMINGS!

which will be found in comparison considerably lower in price than at present offered by any house in this city.

—
Ladies' and Gent's Hosiery!

GLOVES, &c.

Embroidered Collars and Sets,

Lace Veils, Grommets, Vols., Black and Colored Cravats, Irish Linens, Linen Table Cloths, Napkins and Dishes,

—
WHITE GOODS!

—
BOOTS AND SHOES!

CROCKERY!

—
CLOTHING CLOTHES!

Ladies' and Gent's Handkerchiefs,

—
AND SACQUES.

which we have

